

M. J. Boggs

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 887.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Greigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1802.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,
LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowle, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery count, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rublummon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect'd. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803. tf

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise. tf

12 BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office, Lexington.



WILLIAM ROSS,
Boot & Shoe MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

D. C.
Brown top Boots 8
Black top do. 7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed. 6
Half do. 5, if foxed. 5
Mens' lined and bound Shoes, 2
Mens' kid-skin do. 1 75
Mens' coarse do. 1 50
Womans' Slippers from 1 to 1 25
Small Shoes according.

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

The Matchless History of JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN, for sale at this office. Price 9d.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFAC-
TURER.



RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshal's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first qualified imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

Knox County, July Term, 1803.
John Reddick, Complainant,

v. s.
Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased; late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger.

In Chancery.

The defendants Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next October term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up at the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service at the Presbyterian meeting house near Stanford.

[A copy.] Attest

Richard Ballinger, C. R. C. O. S. P. T.

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive cargo of cheap and well assorted

Merchandise.

Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD
JAPAN'D,
TIN,
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' &
CHINA

WARES.

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS
and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY
STEEL,

VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable PLANTATIONS,

Containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with bearing orchards and elegant buildings. Situate on the waters of

Cane run, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road:—Will be sold together or apart, as may suit the purchasers. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

DAVID MITCHELL,
DAVID LAUGHEAD.
Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

DANCING.

Mr. BLACKMER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity for past favors, begs leave to inform them that his fall school will commence on the 14th inst. at Daley's ball room. Parents who think proper to put their children under his tuition, are requested to make application previous to or on that day.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

ON Monday the 26th day of September next in George Town, Scott county, it being court day, all the estate of Solomon Nash, late of said county of Scott, that has come into my possession, consisting of one Negro Man, two head of Horses and some Household Furniture; the terms of sale will be made known on that day.—All those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring them forward immediately, that the necessary arrangement may be made for the discharge of them; also all those who are indebted to the estate, or those who have any of the property belonging to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment, or deliver up the property immediately, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

Bartlett Collins, Admin.

Scott county, August 19th, 1803. 3t

TAKEN up by John Call, on Pretty run, near Pleasant Point meeting house, Bourbon county, a BROWN BAY MARE, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the buttock thus M, two white feet behind, some saddle marks, blaze face, trots well; appraised to 115 10s.

Andrew Friend, Jr. p.

August 31st 1803.

D. BRADFORD,

HAVING just received an assortment of LARGE TYPE, suitable for handbills, &c.—any person who may think proper to employ him, shall have their jobs executed in the most conspicuous manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE KENTUCKY PRIMER,
For sale by the gross, dozen, or single.

AT a meeting, held agreeably to advertisement, the subscribers fixed the sweepstakes to be run for the 2d Thursday in October next, on the Lexington turf, which is now in complete order. An elegant saddle and bridle will be run for, on every Saturday, until the first of November, free for any description of horses, agreeably to the rules of the said turf.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable

FANCY GOODS.

10 A general assortment of
Hardware, Iron-mongery, &c. China Tea sets complete, and other China wares. Glass and Queens Ware. A good assortment of Groceries, Madeira and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Acid, best Spanish Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings. Wool and Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and Chalk, Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow.

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9 FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th instant, out of my stable, in Lexington, a Chestnut Sorrel

HORSE,

Fifteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, a natural rotter, shod all round a star on his forehead, a small white spot on his neck, on the near side; he is a strong, well turned horse, with round body; his head and neck much inferior to his other parts. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, provided the thief is brought to justice, or Ten Dollars for the horse only.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, July 12, 1803.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUN 24th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Three Years, commencing on the 1st day of December 1803, the SALT SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time and times within the year, as shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

II. The lessees shall establish, within the first year, kettles, for the purpose of making salt of the aggregate contents of at least eight thousand gallons; and they shall, within the second year, increase the quantity to fifteen thousand gallons, and during the remainder of the lease, keep up and employ kettles of the said aggregate contents of fifteen thousand gallons: the kettles remaining on hand at the expiration of the lease, to be valued and paid for to the lessees, if the lease shall not be renewed.

III. The lessees shall be bound, annually, and each year after the end of the first year, to manufacture at least the quantity of salt which shall be agreed on by the terms of the lease; and to sell the whole quantity which, during the four years of their lease, they shall manufacture, at a price not greater than that fixed by the said terms: and in order to prevent any combination or evasion, the United States reserve to themselves the right of purchasing the whole at that price.

IV. For the purpose of assisting the lessees in the purchase of kettles, and erection of the works, the United States shall advance two thousand five hundred dollars; to be repaid at the end of the lease, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. a year, from the expiration of the first year of the lease.

V. The lessees shall give bond with approved security, for the fulfilment of the agreement, and for the re-payment of the money.

The persons who intend to lease, will state in the proposals, the quantity of salt which they will agree to make annually, and the price at which they will engage to sell the same: it being intended, the other terms being equal, and the security indisputable, to lease the spring to those who shall engage to sell the greatest quantity of salt at the lowest price.

Should any persons, otherwise desirous to lease, think the quantity of kettles, as stated in the second article, to be greater than they can establish; they may, in their proposals, state the quantity, expressed in gallons of the contents, which they would agree to establish and keep up.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
tacS Secretary of the Treasury.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,

And MANIFESTS,

For sale at this Office.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
Reflections on
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
and the
PROSPECT BEFORE US.
Addressed to the CITIZENS of the Western
Country.
NO. II.

IN the general commerce of life, it is well known that the soil of the earth is the only true capital from whence all the necessaries and comforts of our condition are derived. The wealth or poverty of a state is inseparably connected with the mode by which the capital is managed. If all its productions or profits are annually consumed by the cultivator, then neither the individual or the state receive a benefit beyond the demands of the present occasion. If on the other hand, the capital is regulated by prudence, as to yield enough for present consumption and a surplus for exportation, the state preserves a ratio of increasing prosperity. It is this exported balance which is sent out for the purpose of being exchanged for the commodities of other nations. When it returns back again in any shape whatever, the original capital is left unimpaired, and a part of the wealth of other communities brought into our own and added to the stock of its wealth.

Now the great art in the economy of a state is, never to limit the quantity of consumption to the quantity of production, but invariably to pursue the saving mean, by which a surplus may be always ready for exportation, to draw in the wealth of other nations.

It has been the misfortune, however, of this country, from the period of its settlement to this moment, to pursue a direct contrary course. A portion of the globe, exceeded by no other in fertility of soil and variety of productions, with the examples of older communities before it, to make it wise in the prudent application of its natural blessings, has, of all others, been the most unpardonably erroneous upon this great subject. The majority of the farming interest, emigrating from Virginia, the most dissipated state in the union, brought with them all the vices of that misguided policy in economy, for which it is so eminently distinguished. Instead of cultivating the earth to produce materials for domestic manufacture, when no markets were open for exchange, they have been in the habit of consuming foreign articles altogether. The effect of this plan may be divided into two points of injury. They diminished the wealth of the soil without adding to their own or the opulence of the state, by consuming all that was made. In the second place, to gratify the habits of indolence and extravagance they seized upon the circulating medium of the country, which had come into the state by emigration alone, gave it in exchange for foreign articles, and thereby lost the benefit of its circulation. In addition to this, when it was no longer possible to command money from its general deficit in the state, application was then made to a third species of capital. The moral reputation became mortgaged for the fantastic productions of foreign countries, and credit ensued. Now what is the real amount of this economy at the present moment? No one can deny that it has been in practice from the period of our settlement in the West to the present time.

1st. The natural capital of the soil has been in some measure wasted.

2d. Except during Indian wars, money has been in general so exceedingly lax in its circulation among the various classes of society, that it has occasioned the loss of credit and the sacrifice of property, in innumerable cases. It has compelled the necessity of a dishonest kind of traffic, called *trading*, by which the habits of knavery have been encouraged, and the courts of justice filled with fraudulent claims and vexatious altercations, that serve to embitter resentment and destroy the peace of society. It has sometimes prevented the full and complete discharge of taxes, by which our treasury has been compelled to issue its paper security, and thereby opened a door for speculating on the funds of our government.

These two points will exhibit the real features of our economy from the injudicious management of our natural resources. They will raise a presumption, that whatever figure the country may make in the arts of improvement at the present time, and the private condition of individuals, that the first have been made from resources not immediately derived from our own capital, and that the latter is hollow and uncertain. If our economy has not been of a profitable nature, if consumption has kept pace with production in the management of the soil, and there has been no fund preserving a ratio of profit to balance with our expenditures, this must be the case. To form an accurate estimate on the subject, the state of improvements and the fortunes of individuals, must be taken in the mass. For instance, let all the wealth of individuals which actually passed into the state with their emigration, compose one item of the calculation. To this let all the debts due either from those individuals

in their private capacity to foreigners, or from the government of other states be added together, so as to form an aggregate sum. Among these private debts due from individuals to foreigners, may be classed those that are due to the cash merchant, for as soon as they are collected they will not circulate in the state, but be sent out to a foreign market. On the other hand, let the *real profits* of our labour since we began to push our natural capital into action, be thrown into another item, and balanced against the amount of the foregoing estimate. By this means, if I am not much mistaken, we shall perceive that we have not been advancing so rapidly as might be expected. We shall find that our natural capital has produced little or nothing; that we have arisen to our present grade more by the force of extensive resources than by the immediate operation of our own economical advantages. We are indebted in part to what wealth was brought into the country by emigration. That has been hasty and makes some figure. Something, perhaps, may be added to this from our Mississippi commerce, the exportation of cattle, pecuniary impositions made by former military establishments, and the operation of the general government, in the country, in other respects.

If the state holds any kind of wealth, that is either active or apparent, it is derived from these sources. The agricultural class, in general, has consumed almost every thing they have made, and besides this, run in debt for foreign articles of consumption. The mercantile class, in general, have done nothing to enrich the country one penny. They have opened no markets for any other commodity, than money. They have held out no encouragement to labour, and given no rewards to ingenuity and industry.

Originally too poor to extend their views beyond the simple exchange of their commodities for money, they sent nothing but cash to market, and took the *whole profit* of the commerce to themselves. Whatever was brought in by emigration and circulated among the people was concentrated into the hands of this useless class, and sent off again. In the mean time those commodities for which the people had given their money was consumed in the country. Not a penny of wealth was added either to the state or acquired by the mass of citizens at large. None were benefited but the merchant. It was nothing, therefore, but the equal pace which was kept between the quantum of money sent away by the merchant, and the quantum that was brought in by emigration, that saved the state from a condition more deplorable than what I have described, to be at present.

We are not, however, beyond the point of retraction. The evil is not of such a nature, but it may be removed, and our former errors expiated by our future wisdom. If our present wealth is visionary, and our conditions, as citizens, hollow and uncertain; if we have not put our capital to that active use of which it is susceptible, and enriched ourselves by the means which nature has bountifully thrown in our way, it is not too late to repair our misfortunes. We are a young country and the world is before us. Let us attain a correct knowledge of ourselves, and we shall be sufficiently wise to reform, when reformation becomes a duty.

ARISTIDES.

PARIS, June 15.

To Bonaparte the Great, the undersubscribing soldiers, members of the Senate, the Legislative Body and the Tribune.

GENERAL.

We are come to ask a favor, which you will not refuse to our zeal and our affection.

Without desiring to pry into the secrets of your wisdom, in which we shall have always a full and entire confidence; and only, if such be the order of your designs; and, in case that you shall not have disposed of us otherwise, we intreat you to admit us on board the vessel which is to carry you to England; and with you the vengeance and the destiny of the people of France.

(Signed)

Killerman Toulorgeon
Lamartilliére Bardenet
Vaubois Despalières
Dedely d'Aigier Sanuc
Ligneville Félix Beaujair
Angiers Darrion Nifas
Duranteau Sururier
Lascours Rampon
Terrasson Delesme Dubois-Dubay
Duhamel Jacepin
Daru Latour Maubourg
Chabaud-Latour Aniel
Perignon Regnault
L'Elpenasse Travened
Casabianca Sapey
Bequinot Auguste Jube
Letranc Leroi d'Orne
Nattes Emile Gaudin
&c. &c. &c.

JUNE 20.

The minister of the interior has just addressed to the prefects the following circular.

Citizen Prefect—The British cabinet wishes for war. Not contented with domineering over Asia and America, England aspires to govern Europe. She pretends to the exclusive possession of the commerce of the world, and has dared to exclude us from the ports of the Le-

vant.—To invade every thing, to possess every thing, to render every nation tributary, to annihilate industry, where ever it be found, this is the policy, and this the ambition of its government.

The First Consul wished earnestly for peace; he has made, in order to preserve it, all the sacrifices that were compatible with his own honor, and with the national dignity; the First Consul has employed, during the negotiations, every expedient that wisdom could suggest as conciliating; but the British government had determined on war, and there is now no hope of preserving the glorious peace, which our armies had conquered.

England sickens at our commercial prosperity, and envies the rank, which the republic has taken among the powers of Europe; she wishes to degrade us; constantly tributary to her industry, we should have received the law from her commerce; but citizen prefect, our delinquencies are marked out by the population, and the position of France, by the character of its inhabitants, by the force of its government, and by the genius of its chief; and believe me citizen prefect, Brittan, in her delirium, will dash herself against that brazen colossus, at the feet of which Europe has deposited its arms.

* But as this war is the cause of all, because French honor and the fate of the commerce of the nation are involved in it, all ought to press round the government and especially our youth, who are called to reap the fruits of this war, ought to be ambitious of the honor of mingling in the ranks with our brave soldiers, there to learn to conquer, and to establish the repose and prosperity of France on the ruins of the British government.

(Signed) CHAPTEL.

LONDON, JULY 5.

From all we have been able to collect, we are of opinion that Bonaparte will attempt an invasion of this country.

It has been reported that he will make two feigned attacks, and one real one.—The army assembled at Deventer, is said to have for its object merely the reinforcing of the army of general Mortier; but we suspect it is meant against this country. Deventer is very advantageously situated either for an expedition from the Ems or the Scheldt. It is believed that whatever expedition is undertaken will be from the Dutch ports.

When Bonaparte left Calais he proceeded to Dunkirk, Neuport, and Ostend from whence he will go to Ghent and Antwerp. The French are extremely irritated at the capture of the fishing-boats. The Moniteur has inserted an article from Boulogne upon this subject.—We informed our readers some days ago that these fishing-boats were suffered to pursue the occupation of fishing without molestation, till it was found they were furnished with arms and boarding pikes, with which they boarded small English merchantmen off the coasts and carried them into the ports of France. It would have been the height of folly to have suffered them to have pursued this system of operation with impunity.

We hope it is true that government intends to encourage a number of rifle companies, as they are calculated to annoy the enemy more in this country than men imagine. The hedges and ditches with which this country is inclosed form fortifications, and the proper troops to man them are rifles; the Mamelukes and Arabs are sure to destroy any French detached from the main body, and this obliged them to keep in a body. The same might be done in this country by rifles; and the French, when they land, might be compelled to keep in a body, not daring to send out any foraging party or parties to gain intelligence. The volunteer corps in the maritime counties, should all be turned into rifles as, from their local knowledge of the country, they would be able to gall the enemy extremely.

In consequence of the representations made to the French government by those who have renounced the rights of Englishmen, and enrolled themselves among the slaves of the Corsican, the following modifications have taken place in the decree for the imprisonment of the English: 1. The artifices and artisans employed in French manufactories, shall not be obliged to quit the communes where those establishments are situated, if the principals claim them, and engage to answer for them. 2. Such Englishmen as have established manufactories or commercial houses in communes, or small towns in which there is no military commandant or officer of Gendarmerie, may after submitting themselves to the officer of the nearest city, return to their manufactories or commercial houses. 3. Those Englishmen who, since the peace, and before the declaration of war, manifested an intention of establishing themselves in France, and of becoming French citizens, and who have complied with the formalities requisite for that purpose, are not comprised in the dispositions of the decree.

The merchants of Ghent, have voted several hundred thousand francs to be employed in building flat bottomed boats and gun vessels.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 24.

Settlement of American Claims on the Government of France.

The following statement is from a correct source, and may be relied on.—The 3,750,000 dollars, that the United

States are to pay to France, is to be paid to the citizens of the United States for claims they have upon the French government, embraced by the convention made the 30th September, by Elsworth and Davie. The second article of that convention is to be considered as null and void. The payment to the United States is to be made to the citizens thereof, in sixty days after the final ratification of the late convention by our government, and exchange of the same, which is to be done here; the payment to be made by bills drawn by our minister in Paris, on the treasury of the United States. Claimants are first to have their claims liquidated by the French government, on which claims they are to be allowed 6 per cent. per annum, from the time the claimants respectively made their demands for payment. After their claims are finally liquidated, a board of three commissioners, appointed by our ministers, are to fit in Paris, who are to examine the liquidated claims, to see if they properly are claims that are embraced under the convention of the 30th September. As soon as this is determined, the claimants shall receive their drafts, and they shall be paid as they are presented; and should the claims embraced by the convention exceed the sum of 3,750,000 dollars, the remainder is a debt remaining due from France, and to be paid by the claimants by that republic. It is understood that claims for supplies to the West-India islands, demurrages on vessels from France, vessels taken out and not restored agreeable to the convention of the 30th of September, and supplies under contracts made by officers of the French government in the United States, are the proper claims embraced by that convention.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

LOOK OUT FOR A VILLAIN.
Extract of a letter from Staunton in Virginia, dated 8th August, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"A noted gambler of the name of GREENLAUGH, passed through this place yesterday on his way to the northward, and will probably visit Baltimore. In the southern states he has been guilty of passing counterfeit bank notes, of counterfeiting tobacco notes, and such like offences: it is believed he has in his possession now, a large quantity of bank notes, and of the eagle and half eagle, which are counterfeit. He is a small man, much below the common size, from twenty-five to thirty years of age. It is his custom to be armed with pistol and dirk. To apprehend such a villain would be rendering a public benefit to society."

NEW-YORK, August 25.

The expedition against England it is said, will consist of 500,000 men, in 5 divisions, to be commanded by Bonaparte, Moreau, and Bouronville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be destroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be a force sufficient to conquer the island.

Alex. Parker & Co.
Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment.

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twisted, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings'

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted,

Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps,

Flannels and Baizes assorted,

Chintzes and Calicoes assorted,

Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen,

Plain and Figured Cambric Muslins,

Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities,

Book and Coarse Muslins,

Blue and Green Hair Plush,

Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Leaf Sugar and Coffee,

London Particular, Madeira and Wines,

Teneriffe, Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard,

Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil,

8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glass,

Queens' Glass & China Wares,

Knives and Forks assorted,

Best Millington Crowley Steel,

Copper and Tin,

Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws,

6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks,

2d. & 3d. Clout Nails,

Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Garrard county, one mile from the Burnt Tavern, on the road leading from the Mouth of Hickman to Danville, on the 17th of August, A GREY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, nine years old, branded on the right side under the mane with an S. his back has been hurt on both sides by the saddle, marks of fresh blood, dark mane and tail, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the thief and horse, or fifteen dollars for the horse only, or giving information where he can be got, by

James Scott, or William Young.
August 25, 1803.

to all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that we the subscribers, will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the 21st day of September next if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the South Fork of Little Flat creek, where the upper Indian war road crosses the said creek, to take depositions for the further establishment of Jno. Dupuy's entry of 5054 1-2 acres, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.—Also at the same time and place we shall take depositions for the further establishment of James Dupuy's entry of 4444 acres, surveyed and patented only 3344, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary. If the said business is not done the first day, we shall adjourn from day to day until finished.

John Dupuy,
Jas. Dupuy,
Valentine Stone,
John Evans,
John Cosbow.

August 15th, 1803.



LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 13.

DIED—On Saturday last, JOSEPH HUDSON, infant son of Mr. Joseph Hudson, merchant of this place.

COMMUNICATED.

A Purchaser of Mr. Adam Rankin's "Review of the Noted Revival," presents his compliments, on behalf of himself and others, and is anxious to know when they may expect to be favored with the 18 pages, promised last year in addition to that work.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Johnson and Suggett, commenced digging for salt water in Scott county, on M'Connell's run, in the month of September last. After digging about 25 feet, they were obliged to desist in consequence of the winter setting in; they resumed the work again this summer, and sunk a shaft about 8 feet square to the depth of 55 feet in the whole, without any considerable discovery of salt water; they then concluded to bore down a considerable depth with an inch and a half auger; accordingly they bored 15 feet, and on Tuesday evening last struck the salt water, which gushed through the hole so fast that it filled the shaft 8 feet in four hours, and has risen 26 feet high in less than 24 hours, and it is thought will rise to within 25 feet of the surface of the Earth, the place where the first appearance of salt water was discovered.

From calculation it appears that about 800 gallons of water rose through the auger hole per hour; and from the quality of the water it is the general opinion that less than 200 gallons will produce a bushel of salt, so that we may safely conclude, that water sufficient to make four bushels of salt per hour may now be had, which will be 96 bushels per day. This salt well is situated in one of the best timbered settlements in the state; and the proprietors, I understand, are determined to sell their salt from the beginning at Two Dollars per bushel.—*Ques.* Will not the famous coalition of Mann's and Bullitt's lick, send a minister plenip. to M'Connell's run, as soon as they receive the above information?

We are informed that on Sunday last, a Mr. Kennedy of Hardin county, was shot through the body by Francis Pierpont. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are, that Mr. Pierpont had been summoned to assist in taking Mr. Kennedy, on suspicion of having passed counterfeit Bank Notes, a few days previous to the fatal transaction. Having failed in their endeavors, Mr. Pierpont, on Sunday last, discovered him going from meeting, and demanded his surrender; upon which Mr. Kennedy endeavored to make his escape, when he instantly received the contents of a pistol in his back, which, it is said, must prove mortal. Mr. Pierpont, it is understood, intends to give himself up to the laws of his country. [West Amer.]

Accounts from N. York represent the situation of that city in the most distressing terms. The fever is fatal in nearly all the cafes of its attack; and nothing has prevented the mortality from swelling to an enormous amount, but the timely and universal flight of the citizens. We sincerely hope that this circumstance, added to the present salubrious air, will ere long, "stay the pestilence."

The cession of West Florida (says the Morning Chronicle) as mentioned in letters from our minister at Paris, is, we understand, an affair of construction. Louisiana is ceded by France to the United States in the same manner as received from Spain. The ancient boundaries recognized in these transactions are found to comprise West Florida. The latter is of course included in the present cession.

If this statement is correct, and we understand it is considered both by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Monroe, there can be no doubts of our obtaining from Spain on easy terms, the trifling residuary territory.

LONDON, July 11. In the event of an invasion, the king it is stated, will take the field in person, and will be assisted in the conduct of the war, by a Military Council. His Majesty certainly will, in the course of the Autumn, review the various camps near London.

The following intelligence has been received from Falmouth, which we communicate on no other grounds than the account itself affords. We can only hope that more authentic information may soon enable us to confirm the truth of it: "Tuesday last, a pilot belonging to Helstone, in Cornwall, boarded a Prussian galion from Alicante, with salt, which vessel had the morning before been boarded by some persons belonging to a Guernsey privateer returning from Egypt, an extraordinary courier, the unexpended and at the same time disagreeable intelligence, that the Turks in Egypt have been deprived of Alexandria. This important city is now in the hands of a corps of rebellious Albanians or Arnauts. These troops, the most valiant and intrepid in the Turkish army, lay in garrison, with others, in that city. As a poor reward, however, for their courage and their services, no pay had been given them for some months the Elbe, is to disarm the Hanoverian men of war."

July 12.

The Brussels papers contain some important intelligence from Hanover and the Elbe. It seems that the French are determined to cross that river, which the Hanoverians seem as determined to oppose. The ostensible object for the advance of the French army across the Elbe, is to disarm the Hanoverian

army, in fulfilment of the treaty of Subingen; but we presume they must have more important objects in view, as they meditate the crossing at three different places. The next accounts from that quarter will be interesting.

A letter from Amsterdam, of the 4th inst. says, "We are informed that the French government has demanded in the most precise manner, that similar measures to those adopted in France should be taken in this Republic, to prevent every kind of communication, direct or indirect, with England. It is expected that the exportation of every kind of provisions will be severely prohibited; orders are already given for the examination of all vessels at their sailing, and for sequestering all those who are not conformable to regulations, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

By the Amsterdam Packet, Capt. Hidelius, arrived yesterday, we have received French papers late in June. Their contents have been anticipated by previous arrivals. The following which has not been published here in its entire state, is the only article we observe worthy of translation:

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.
NATIONAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

DECREE OF THE 1ST MESSIDOR.

Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present Decree, there shall not be received in the Republic any colonial commodity, arising or proceeding from the English colonies, or any goods coming directly or indirectly from England. Accordingly, all colonial produce or merchandise of English manufacture, or coming from English colonies, will be confiscated.

2. Neutral vessels destined for the ports of the Republic, must be provided with a certificate from the Commissary or Commercial agent of the Republic at the port of embarkation, which certificate must bear the name of the vessel, of the Captain, of the nature of cargo, the number of seamen, and the definition of the vessel.

In the declaration, the Commissary will certify that he has seen the loading conducted under his immediate inspection, and that the goods are not of English manufacture, and that they do not proceed from England or her colonies. A copy of this declaration must be addressed to the Minister of Interior by the Commissary of the Republic, the same day the vessel sailed.

3. All masters of vessels, who by neglect of formality, or by changing the definition shall not be furnished with such a declaration, will not be admitted in the ports of the Republic, but under the condition in return of French manufactures to an equal amount of her cargo. The Director of the Custom House will forward to the Prefect of the Department a statement of the cargo and of the goods taken in return. On this statement, the Prefect will deliver the permission to leave the port.

The day Capt. Hidelius left Bordeaux, the American Consul seized an English vessel which entered at Bordeaux with forged American papers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.
LATE FROM LISBON.

The brig James Folger, arrived at Boston last Wednesday, in 35 days from Lisbon, and brings advices, that the strictest neutrality was observed by the Portuguese government; and that no French or English vessel of war was suffered to come above Ballam castle, or either power permitted to make any armaments in its ports. Capt. Folger also advises, that the king of Spain had informed Bonaparte, he should not permit the invasion of Portugal through his dominions; and that in defence of this position, if compelled to action, he would spill the last drop of the blood of his subjects.

Chances of Invasion.

That there can embark on board vessels to bring over 500,000 men, without our navy being prepared, as 5 to 1; that they can come over safe, (by the calculation of Bonaparte) 99 to 1: that they effect a landing in any considerable force, 2 to 1: that they can penetrate into the country without cavalry or heavy ordnance, or maintain a footing in it three days, 10 to 1: that is to say 9,000 to 1, which is nearly equivalent to an impossibility of success on the side of our enemies.

Bur the chances for more durable success than that of three days, are far inferior still.

Lond. pap.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.

We are so accustomed to rebellions, that each new relation of this kind is not received with that dismay and astonishment which such events may be expected to produce. The 26th ult. the Porte received, from the commander in chief in Egypt, an extraordinary courier, the unexpected and at the same time disagreeable intelligence, that the Turks in Egypt have been deprived of Alexandria. This important city is now in the hands of a corps of rebellious Albanians or Arnauts.

These troops, the most valiant and intrepid in the Turkish army, lay in garrison, with others, in that city. As a poor reward, however, for their courage and their services, no pay had been given them for some months

p.s., notwithstanding their solicitations and their murmurs. The Pacha, commanding in Alexandria, often regarded them, it is true, with promises, but as often forgot to realize them. The Arnauts at length grew impatient and compelled their officers to conduct them into the presence of the Pacha, who, terrified at their menacing aspect, immediately issued an order to the Tefendar, or general pay master, to pay them their arrears. With this order they proceeded to the Tefendar, who resided at some small distance from Alexandria.—Either ignorant or fearless of the consequence, this man in office arrogant refused to comply with the Pacha's order; excusing himself by saying that there was no money in the chest. This was more than the disappointed heroes could bear; they began to mutiny against the Tefendar; roughly handled him, as well as those who were with him; and concluded their insults by carrying him in irons, towards Alexandria.

The Pacha, who was perhaps not ignorant that his order on the Tefendar would be dishonored, made preparations against the expected return of the Arnauts. Accordingly, on their approach he commanded the remaining part of the garrison to shut the gates and to point the cannon against them: upon which the rebels swore, in fury not to be described, that they would either conquer or die and without suffering their rage to cool, they instantly procured some ladders, and other instruments, with the assistance of which they climbed up the fortifications of the city, spread terror and dismay, and in a few hours made themselves masters of Alexandria; a city which had been strengthened by both the French and the English, but which was now defended by Turks! The Pacha, as cowardly as mean, made his escape, with some of his adherents, out of a gate at the other end of the city; and the military chest fell into the hands of the Arnauts. Several persons however, were slaughtered before their fury subsided.

The capture of Alexandria, in this accidental manner, through the bad conduct of the Pacha and the Paymaster, may, in this moment produce the most important consequences, with regard to Egypt. The Porte, aware of this has hastened the departure of the Captain Pacha with his fleet. In short, they are determined to leave no means untried to regain possession of this fatal city.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.
LATE FROM FRANCE.

Arrived, ship Liberty, Wilkie, from Havre-de-Grace. Sailed the 3d of July.

Active preparations were making in all the ports of France for the invasion of England.—This desperate effort of infuriated ambition, we are told, will most certainly be made by the first consul; and the French nation, partaking of the delusion and madness of her chief, is straining all her energies to effect this object. Boats were building with great expedition, and voluntary individual contributions were numerous.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of yesterday.

We acknowledge our obligations to captain Kemp of the regular trading ship Oneida Chief, who pointedly favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London Papers to the evening of the 16th July—three days later than were received by the Caledonian. They do not, however, contain any article of consequence.

Count Haugwitz, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is dismissed, and disgraced. His disgrace is attributed to some dispatches from Engfrid, which he is said to have concealed from the King till they could no longer produce their intended effect. The King of Prussia was, it is said, requested, in these dispatches, to occupy the Electorate of Hanover before the arrival of the French, and to indemnify himself by appropriating the revenues of that country to his own use.

Letters from Petersburg mention that His Imperial Majesty had received the news of the occupation of Hanover by the French, which is said to have highly displeased him. The Russian fleets in the Baltic are ordered to be reinforced, and, if the French do not soon quit the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, it is thought, more than probable that a considerable Russian fleet, with troops on board, would soon make its appearance at Travemond near Lubeck.

SALEM, August 23.

Capt. Norris (whose arrival and other particulars are under the Ship News) informs, that it was rumored at Lisbon, that a French army was on its march for that place; and that the English merchants were

preparing to remove, some to America, and among these Mr. Bulkley, who had sent off his property by different vessels to Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS

By DANIEL BRADFORD,

For printing by Subscription,

POLITICAL COMMERCIAL & MORAL

REFLECTIONS,

On the late cession of

LOUISIANA,

TO THE UNITED STATES.

By ALLAN B. MAGRUDER Esq.

Of Lexington Kentucky.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain about 150 pages octavo.

II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper.

III. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.

IV. It will be put to press as soon as 250 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible despatch.

CASH,

WILL be given for ONE or TWO NEGRO LADS, who can come well recommended,—For further information apply to Jacob Fishback, in Clarke county, or to the Printer hereof.

JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Sept. 13, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends, and travellers generally, that he has removed to the large brick building, lately occupied by Mr. James Denny, at the Sign of the Seventeen Stars,

In Chillicothe, where he has opened

A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

For the accommodation of travellers and others, whose business may lead them to this place. He will only observe, that he will be careful to be constantly supplied with every thing this country will afford for the comfort and convenience of such as may please to call upon him, free from the noise and bustle attendant upon public taverns. Good stableage and other necessary attendants thereto, will always be provided.

JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Chillicothe, Sept. 1st, 1803.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading with William Sands, for any bond he has on me, as I am determined not to pay it. It is part paid and the balance is not just.

* Spencer Gill jun.
Sept. 6th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Third Installment of Twenty Dollars, on each Share in the Kentucky Insurance Company, becomes due on the first day of October next.

The Share-holders are required to make payment on or before that day, at the Insurance Office, in Lexington, during the office hours—viz. from 10 till 2 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.
7th Sept. 1803.

Fayette County, to wit,

DAVID LOGAN, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for laid county, to all Sheriffs and Constables within the commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of John Brown, Constable, that JOHN COLLINS, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county, on a warrant from James Wood, a justice of the peace, for the said county, on suspicion of felony, did on the evening of the fifth instant, forcibly escape from him, and is now going at large: They are, therefore, in the name of the commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said John Collins, and him having found, to seize and retake & safely convey, or cause him to be lawfully conveyed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, there to be kept until he shall be hence discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and three.

DAVID LOGAN, [Seal.]

July 15th, 1803.

Taken up by William Hayden, living in Jessamine county, on Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, a

BAY MARE & COLT,

the mare is judged to be fifteen hands one inch high, a small star in her face, both hind feet white, some black spots round her hoof, docked and branded thus  on the near shoulder. The colt is a bay horse a large star in his forehead, both hind feet white above the pastern joint; appraised to 26l. given under my hand the 15th July, 1803.

* MANOAH SINGLETON.

July the 2d, 1803.

TAKEN up by John Hurton in woodford county, an IRON GREY FILLEY, three years old, fourteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, a brand on the off shoulder, appraised to 14l.

* JAMES HOWARD.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held in the court-house in the town of Lexington on Saturday the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for a trustee in the room of John Bradford, resigned.

By order of the board.

Attest,

JOHN ARTHUR, Clk.

September 5th, 1803.

Was posted by John Hockersmith, living on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp creek, in Madison county,

Bald Eagle coloured Mare, with white mane and tail, about 14 hands one inch high, no brand perceptible, had one small bell, and a piece of a shoe on one of her fore feet when taken up; appraised to 50 dollars, judged to be nine years old.

EYTP. John Harris j. p.

This



OLD SIMON.

TUNE... In a Moulderling Cave.

In a crazy arm-chair, on the downhill life,
Old Simon sat calm and resign'd;
He had outliv'd his friends, he had buried his wife,

Old Simon was lame, deaf and blind.

But the being of Love, who still tempts the blast

With devotion had sweeten'd his mind,
Her gay sifiles o'er his wrinkles Content-

ment had cast,
And cheer'd him tho' lame deaf and blind.

His misfortunes, his woes, could you hear him relate,

Infusing them all were design'd
To reclaim him from ill, or some blis-

to create,

You'd long to be lame, deaf and blind.

When I learn, says Old Simon, that topics of state.

Indame each political chief;
That they back-bite, snail, slander in noisy debate,

Old Simon's content to be deaf.

When fashion, that tempter, than the serpent more fly,

To folly Eve's daughters inclin'd;
When, with scarce a fig leaf, they obtrude on the eye,

Old Simon's content to be blind.

When battle's fell trumpets so frequently sound,
And blood marks our annals with shame,

When abroad, war and murder are ring around,

At home, I'm content to be lame.

Thus, this worthy old man, by contentment and pray'r,

To the ills of his life was resign'd;
And in death he exclaim'd, as he sunk in his chair,

What blis to be lame, deaf and blind.

With chaplets of joy, in the regions above,

His temples the Angels entwin'd;
Old Simon there blesses the Being of Love,

Who, here, made him lame, deaf and blind.

DIVERSITY.

A gentleman was lately asked for a description of a lady to whom he was paying his addresses; he said she was full of charms; for she was beautiful, dutiful, graceful, playful, fanciful, and careful.

Satirical Advice to Young Ladies.

If kind nature has bestowed its enchanting gift of a voice, and you can sing charmingly—let the company press till they are almost weary, and whenever it is affirmed by any person that you can sing, you may insist upon it you cannot—this is the greatest proof of good manners.

Are your teeth white? Show them up on all and no occasions: Laugh at every speech whether a joke or not; and protest, *pon hono*, you can't help it.

Be sure to abuse the dres of every friend, by declaring such a one's gown ill made; such a one's handkerchief in a wrong place: thus you will appear to possess great candour and friendship.

Satirical Advice to Young Gentlemen.

Whenever you fail in conversation to amuse the company, begin to laugh most immoderately; thereby you will command the attention of all the spectators.

If any gentleman should tell a remarkable good story, never laugh, but immediately tell another story yourself; and then laugh as much and as loud as you please.

Wherever you go, be determined to find fault with every thing; thereby you will prove yourself a man of consequence.

Do you wish to be in love? Visit your mistress when you have drank freely of your bottle. Spirits give spirits.

Make a dying speech: thump your breast; flourish your handkerchief; and present a pistol.—If she is not moved at this, I will give you leave to shoot yourself.

Whenever you are in company with ladies endeavor to shew your learning; Use as many hard words and learned phrases as possible; it will excite great admiration.

Should the conversation happen to get beyond your depth, and you be pressed for a remark or reply, set up an affected cough or sneeze; and then say, *dem me*, I forgot what I was going to speak.

(Balance.)

Lexington and Olympian Spring STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

S. D.

To the Springs, 21

Mount Sterling, 15

Winchester, 9

With Mr. Galloway, Winchester,

To the Springs, 15

Mount Sterling, 7 6

Lexington, 9

With Mr. Simpson, Mount Ster-

ling, 5

To the Springs, 9

Winchester, 7 6

Lexington, 15

With Mr. Botts, at the Springs,

To Mount Sterling, 9

Winchester, 15

Lexington, 21

Each passenger will be allowed

10lbs. baggage, and for all extra

baggage from Lexington to the

Springs, will be charged three cents

per pound—from Winchester to do.

two cents per pound—and from

Mount Sterling to do. one cent per

lb.—Or one cent per lb. between

any two of the adjoining places—

He will also undertake to convey

packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable

rate.

He anticipates meeting encou-

agement: it: he undertaking as he

has already expended upwards of

2,000 dollars in starting it, and af-

fures the public that he will conti-

nue to add every possible convenience

which he may hereafter find neces-

sary, for the better accommodation

of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his

Stage between Lexington & Frank-

fort, during the next session, of af-

sembly.

Lexington, 31st July, 1803.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a

good, honest, sober, industrious care-

ful driver, who can come well recom-

mended, and who will give security

for his good conduct; to whom good

wages will be given.

J. K.



A GREAT BARGAIN,

MAY be had in that valuable and handsome seat whereon I now live in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing about 450 or 460 acres, well improved, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat manner, and a very fine GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, one of which is French Burr; the mills and dam were all built anew last summer, and generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There is about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grafts lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser. The terms are 15 dollars per acre, (the land being made subject to the payments thereof) one half in hand, the other half at two equal payments of 12 months each, or it may be bought for four pounds per acre, by the cash being paid down. I will sell the whole or divide it to suit the purchasers, it lying well to divide.—For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, any person may be informed and shewn. Likewise

TWO STILLS—FOR SALE.

One holds 127 gallons, a new still—the other holds 60 gallons, I will sell them low for cash.—For sale also,

The well known thorough bred horse

LAMPLIGHTER,

Which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior—the said horse may be bought for 1500 dollars and not less, half in hand, for the other half twelve months credit will be given, or he may be bought for 1200 dollars Cash, and not less; he was seven years old last spring.

[A copy.] Attest

Richard Ballinger, C.E.C.Q.S.P.T

Sept. 6, 1803. tf

Blank Deeds,

On Parchment and Paper—for sale at this office.

ALEX PARKER & Co.

Have just Received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former Assortment, Rose and striped blankets assorted, Twilled, gray, blue, & striped coatings, Blue and drab knaps, Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and calicoes assorted, 4-4 Irish linen assorted, 6-6 Plain and figured cambric muslins,

Knit and Morocco slippers assorted, Loaf Sugar and Coffee, Madeira and Port wine,

Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard, Indigo, White lead, Spruce, Oaker, and Tanner's oil,

Queens', Glass, and China ware, Knives and forks assorted,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for CASH.

Lexington, July 18th, 1803. tf

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their STORE To the House formerly occupied by Messrs. SAM'L. and GEO. TROTTER. July 26th, 1803.



CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them, that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURRS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,
Main Cross Street,
Lexington.

N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FURR For Sale.

July 11, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant, Against

Robert Price, Robert Mosby and James Parberry, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Parberry not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court-house, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

* THO. ARNOLD, Clerk.

Knox County, July Term, 1803.

John Faris, Complainant, v.s.

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks and Campbell, and John Ballin

Defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house in Winchester, and at the door of the Baptist meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy Attest

Sam'l. M. Taylor, c.c.c.c.

August 22, 1803. tf

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glass and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Haid Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandise are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bobea

TEAS, FRESH.

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and Old Teneriffe

WINES.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raifins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Alpice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels, Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards

Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Scythes, Brushes of various kinds, Nankeens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do.

Large and El-gant White Cotton Counterpanes,